the Scranton Tribune

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., R. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advortising

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The bill which has been introduced at Harrisburg authorizing a larger employment of convict labor within prisons, but providing against unfair com petition with free labor, should be adopted promptly. An idle prisoner capable of work is a public shame,

A Pleasant Outlook.

Hon., Chauncey M. Depew, since his return from Chicago, where he made an address to the League of Railroad Telegraphers and Employes, has given utterance in unqualified terms to the impressions he received on this visit When the invitation came for him to go there and speak he had no idea of the organization these men had and what a power they can be. The most remarkable thing is the change which has been wrought. A few years ago the railroad managers and the employes of that region were at each other's throats, and Federal troops had to be sent to must the riot. There are now seventy-five (housand members of the order in that rection of the country. "They are banded together," says Senator Depew, "not to light the railway managers, but to belp them so far as they can, and at the same time maintain their own rights. They watch legislation and fight any that threatens the honest interests of the

One of their lenders told him the situation to the following words: "We railroad men have been thinking the matter over. This organization is not like the one Debs led. We realize that railroad management in this country today is far different from what it used. to be when a single man owned a road and ran it to get what he could out of it; or a crowd of speculative schemers got hold of a road to do what they wanted with it. Now, the great public owns a road, controls it by a board of directors, and that board has a general manager. We know that his interests are our interests, and we are going to help him all we can. It has been the fashion for political agitators to come to us and say that these same managers are our enemies and ask for our support so they can get offices and then attack the roads. We have found that hard times for the road means hard times for us, and that a prosperous road usually treats its men well. We have decided that when these fel lows come around with their hue and ery, to tell them to send their speeches to the newspapers and not give them a legislative background, by our votes, to talk from and enact laws that hamper the goad and eventually hurt us."

The senator is much gratified at the way the men of the organization revelved him as one of their number and because nearly to a man they are disposed to stand by sound money. He sense and a spirit of peace, expresses, however, a significant view of the whole matter when he says that e does not know what will be the outcome of this, but that it is a serious

The long-range editoriats on the dendlock at Harrisburg, which appear in some of the papers about the country, indicate that the writers know less about the politics of Pennsylvania than of the internal affairs of Guam.

. The Experience of England.

Mr. James Bryce, in the current number of the Century, gives a detailed detrout thereby. At the beginning he provide a fine salary to its professor, states that if he were a citizen of this While some incongruity may appear country he would vote against annexa- to exist between this prospect and tion of the territories recently acquired Dr. Van Dyke's recent declination from Spain, after which he proceeds to of the urgent offer to go to Johns Hopmake suggestions as to what we shall kins, the explanation in part may be do with our new acquisitions.

themselves a blessing, but are good and ton he would find the most congenial bad as they are used, and that everything depends on the nature of the colself-government solves itself and renders them easy to control, in the subtropical and tropical colonies there are merates the following:

'How are the social relations of the whites with the native or colored race Are they to receive the same recognition that Christianity does? Where they sanction immoral or offensive customs, are these to be tolerated? How far may the principle of religious Hb- of which he is also a trustee. erty be invoked on behalf of sects or eastes which, though primarily religlous, are to the eye of civilized man appeal to all who long for the betteractually or possibly noxious? And how ment of mankind. It is concisely emfar are Christian missionaries or the bodied in the following extract from zealots of any one native faith, where his sermon of last Sunday: "I there are several, to be allowed the have no sympathy with that kind same full freedom of action which of Christianity which will not join

or France? Mr. Bryce mentions a number of with the Protestant who will not take other matters that may produce up one end of the litter because a Rotrouble. Among these is the disposal man Catholic has hold of the other and management of land, the revenue end: I have no sympathy with the questions, educational plans and the Presbyterianism which believes that all adjustment of equitable laws. The outside its creed are wrong; i have same difficulties arise in the military no sympathy with the kind of a church

cal countries where there are not mough white men to form an army and bers and communicants." where a native militia is a menace.

In most of the tropical colonies of Malays of the eastern archipelago, and to. this warning it would be well for the United States to heed, at least to the extent of making haste very slowly with regard to the government of the

newly-acquired islands. writer says that England would probably proceed to select for a governor he best man she could find among persons of Indian or colonial experience. She would give him wide powers with large salary, and would assign to him staif of capable officers. A grant of money from the imperial exchequer would be made. The police would be reformed and placed under a British chief, while the courts would be remodeled, although native usages would be respected as far as possible. Lotteries, a main source of revenue under the Spanish rule, would be promptly extinguished and an effort might be made to restrict or step the sale of drink to the natives.

In one respect, at least, Mr. Hryce should be sustained and that is in his make a thorough investigation in order to ascertain the facts. "Most of the blunders in India," he says, "have been due to insufficient information producing incorrect views. These facts should fied, by scientific observers, by experienced travelers, by practical economists. Ordinary politicians are ill fitted for such investigations. Politicians, indeed, are not the men to send to these new countries at all; their habits of thought and action are out of place."

Now this will scarcely be pleasant reading for a large number of men in this country who will clamor for the office of investigator and who would accomplish such a task much after the fashion of a Cook's tourist, and with results equally valuable to the government. The idea of an investigating committee of some sort is a good one, but still better is the suggestion that politicians be given no opportunity to accept such a position.

Thinking Americans have had little doubt of the friendship of the home government of Germany in spite of the strained relations between commanders at Manila at the opening of the Spanish-American war, Germany no doubt, has her Jacob Coxeys, Editor Hearsts and Billy Masons, but recent events have demonstrated that the actions of the powers are guided by good

May Go to Princeton.

Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor thing for the politicians to study. The of the Brick Presbyterian church of railroad men hold the balance of power New York, seems to be about as much in nearly every close or doubtful state. in demand these days as even the If they become convinced that any most popular of preachers could deelique of politicians or any party is sire. It is not that he is receiving so opposing their interests they can make many calls to other churches, although it lively for that element. He believes many a congregation would gladly welit possible that this great force can come him as its pastor, but that his be directed to make it a mighty engine scholarship and prestige are coveted by our prows are bound with spindrift and for the good of the railway employed some of the greatest universities of the and of the country, but realizes that to land. It was supposed from his refusal Sect this end will necessitate tact and to accept the chair of English literature at Johns Hopkins university on the plea that his duty at present was The Coastwise Lights of England watch to his church, that he could scarcely be induced to make a similar change. However, much activity is noticed among the alumni and friends of Princeton in behalf of a new chair of English Literature in that university and it is understood that all this is being done with a view to asking Dr. Van Dyke to accept it, which there seem to be very good reasons to believe scription of British experience in the that he will consent to do. So large government of colonies, his idea being have been the subscriptions that the that perhaps the United States may chair will be richly endowed and will

read between the lines. The learned He believes colonies are scarcely in divine is a Presbyterian and in Princesurrouncings and the leisure for

the most mature and valuable ony itself and on the way in which it is literary work. The prevailing tone managed. While in the colonies located of agnosticism at Johns Hopin temperate ellinates, the problem of kins university may also to some degree have influenced his decision, Whether or not this has had an effect will probably never be confided to the much more difficult questions to be public but it is certain that the most settled. Among these Mr. Bryce enu- flattering inducements were held out by the Ealtimore institution.

Dr. Van Dyke has always maintained that a man may serve God and His felto be adjusted? Is intermarriage to lows as well by writing as by preachbe permitted or forbidden? Is social ing and there is no doubt that his intercourse to be encograged or re- ardnous labors as a city pastor render pressed? Are both races to be alike him physically as well as mentally inadmissible to the same kinds of public capable of doing his best work in literfunctions? May both alike move freely ature now at a period in his life when about where they will? How are the his powers should be at their best. His religions of the natives to be treated? wide reputation as a critic of English literature, his undoubted talents as a connoisseur of art and his own fame as a writer would make him indeed a valuable acquisition to his Alma Mater,

Dr. Van Dyke's religion is so broad and divine in its outlook that it must might properly be allowed in England hands with an honest Jew to relieve human suffering: I have no sympathy

department and particularly in tropi- that is merely a social club and that cares for nothing besides its own men

Representative Skinner, of Fulton England the home methods of self- county, who broke down and wept From the New York Sun. government have been rejected as un- while replying on the floor of the house suitable. The British safeguard has to the aspersions upon his character een found in the creation of a special and record cast by the panting pack of ccionial recycle and an experienced Wanamaker organs in pursuit of him colonial office, the latter in London, because he refuses to affiliate with the Mr. Bryce states emphatically that no Combine Democrats, takes these matsuch experiment would be tried by an ters much too seriously. He knows English statesman, as was tried in this perfectly well, as does the public, that ountry after the civil war, when full the same men who now are calling him rights of suffrage were conferred on vituperative names would swallow the lately emancipated colored people every one of their accusations and their inhabitants to a military governof the south. He strongly deprecates cover him fathoms deep with daily dis- ment. a similar experiment in the case of the pensations of gush and palayer if they negroes in the West Indies or the could only use him as they would like tion of the national legislature, for

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in commemoration of its tenth anniversary under the present management, yesterday distributed a handsome sixteen-With respect to the Philippines this Page illustrated supplement giving views in half-tone of all the departments of the paper and portraits of the principal workers. Coupled with it was a luminous description of the making of a modern newspaper. The Inquirer under James Elverson has risen from a merely nominal place in Philadelphia journalism to rank alongside the ablest and most profitable papers in the country and we gladly note this latest commemoration of its

General Gomez may be a testy old gentleman in his personal mannerisms but he is showing a great deal of timely common sense in his exposition of the gospel of reconciliation and unity in Cuba. To develope in that ravaged island a civilization capable of sustaining the burdens of a success- the islands in question. advice to "go softly, go warlly," and ful independent republic will need the co-operation of all the present inhabitants and many more too,

A bill to appropriate \$4,000,000 to cover the cost of completing the presbe ascertained by men specially quali- ent barn-like new capitol has been introduced at Harrisburg, which would larly organized government of their make the cost of the whole structure, with furnishings, about \$5,000,000. It is more than enough. In these days of cheap material and construction \$2,000 -000 ought to build as fine a capitol as any state has need for.

The resignation of Sagasta illustrates anew that there is a limit to human endurance. Sagasta did not flinch at the baptism of five during the war, but the present baptism of wind from the Spanish heroes who were so quiet a few months ago, is more than he can

Hobson's ten-number advancement by General Rios, the Spanish governor for extraordinary heroism might have general. The moment the ratifications Hobson's ten-number advancement been even greater but for his equally extraordinary subsequent asininity,

The newspapers are beginning to print the portrait of Mrs. Kipling. She is not as ill, however, as the pictures would indicate.

The Nicaragua revolution has just closed. It was one of the liveliest form of government had, as yet, been revolutions the country has had in severul months.

ing his visit to Cuba until General of California, wherein the United States Gomez is through responding to en- Supreme court upheld the acts per-

Agonellio, who has just been shipwrecked at sea, should profit by the

TWO POEMS BY KIPLING.

omen and hereafter be good.

The Coastwise Lights.

Our loins are battered 'neath us by the swinging, smcking seas. From reef and rock and skerry-over hendland, ness, and voe-

Through the endless summer evenings, or the lineless, level floors; Through the yelling channel temperature the siren hoots and roars-

the ships of England go!

By day the dipping house-flag night the rocket's trail-As the sheep that graze behind us so know them where they hall.

We bridge across the dark and bid the helmsman have a care. The flash that wheeling inland wakes his sleeping wife to prayer; From our vexed evries, head to gale we

bind in burning chains
The lover from the sea-rim drawn-his love in English lanes. We great the clippers wing-and-wing that warn the crawling cargo-tanks

Bremen, Leith, and Hull: and all our equal lamp at peril of the sea-The white wall-sided war-ships or the

whilers of Dunder ome up, come in from Eastward, from

the guard-ports of the Morn! Boat up, best in from Southerly, O gip-sles of the Horn! Swift shuttles of an Empire's loom that weave us main to main. The Constwise Lights of England give you welcome back again:

Go, get you gone up-channel with the sea-crust on your plates; Go, get you into London with the burden of your freights! Haste, for they talk of Empire there, and say, if any seek.
The Lights of England sent you and by

silence shall ye speak! The Answer.

A rose, in latters on the garden path. Cried out to God and murmured 'gainst His wrath, cause a sudden wind at twilight's hugh

Had snapped her stem alone of all the And God, Who hears both sun-dried dust Had pity, whispering to that luckless one, 'Sister, in that thou sayest We did not What voices heardst thou when thy points fell?"

And the rose answered, "In that evil hour A voice said, Pather, wherefore falls the For lo, the very gossamers are still." And a voice answered, 'Son, by Allah's

Then softly as a rain-mist on the sward Came to the rose the answer of the Lord: "Sister, before we smote the dark in twaln. Ere yet the stars saw one another plain.

Time, Tide and Space, We bound unto the task That thou shouldst fall, and such an one should ask." Whereat, the withered flower, all content, Died as they die whose days are innocent; While he who questioned why the flower

Caught hold of God and saved his soul

President's Power Between Sessions.

OME PEOPLE in Washington giving themselves needless anxiety about the president's right to maintain order in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines after the expiration of the present congress. They assert that his war powers lapse when peace shall have been definitely concluded, and they want to know by illa by reading to him extracts from the what warrant he can, thereafter, keep troops in those islands and subject They insist that, to do these things he needs the specific authorizawhich an extra segsion of the next congress is indispensable. Let us see what the legal status of the islands now is, and what it will be during the interval between the ratifications of the peace treaty and the enactment of legislation on the subject by the Fiftysixth congress in its regular session.

The first question can be quickly answered. No one denies that the war powers now exercised by the chief magistrate will continue until the ratifications of the peace treaty by the United States and Spain shall have been formally exchanged, a transaction which, to judge by precedents, may not be completed until a good many weeks, and, perhaps, some months, shall have clapsed. Until the exchange shall have taken place there will have been no definite transfer of sovereignty over Porto Rico and the Philippines while the renunciation of Spain's sovereignty over Cuba will have been earried out de facto, but not de jure. Let us assume, however, that the ratifications have been exchanged, and consider what, thereupon, becomes the legal relation of the president towards

First, as regards Porto Rico and the

Philippines. These islands will have become American territory at a time when no congress is in existence. For the sake of the inhabitants themselves, no longer owing allegiance to the Spanish government or possessing any reguown, and also for the sake of resident foreigners, whose lives and property would be otherwise jeoparded, it will be Mr. McKinley's duty to take adequate precautions for the assurance of peace and order, and for that purpose to establish provisional systems of military or civil administration. As for the so-called insurgents under Agninaldo, they are, at present, simply rioters and marauders who are defying the authority of Spain, by which power the occupation of Manila was ceded by the protocol pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and by which power, also, we were substituted guardians of order in the Visayan islands after the evacuation thereof of the treaty shall have been exchanged, Aguinaldo's adherents will be transformed into rioters and marauders defying the lawful authority of the United States. Mr. McKinley will then have precisely the same right to suppress disorderly persons in the Philippines as he would have to discharge a similar function in any American territory for which no definite provided by congress.

This would be at once his right and Secretary Alger is wise in postpon- his duty. This was settled in the case formed by the president after that territory had been ceded to this country by Mexico, but before any definite plan of government for it had been devised by the national legislature. What is true of the Philippines is true of Porto Rico. The only difference is that, in the latter island, there has been, as yet, scarcely any rioting or marauding so that, there, only a relatively small force is needed by the president in order to enforce obedience to the provisional government.

> There are those who imagine that Cuba will occupy a position radically different from that of Porto Rico and the Philippines after the ratifications of the peace treaty shall have been exchanged. It is true, as they say, that the sovereignty over Cuba is not transferred by the treaty from Spain to the United States, indeed, our commissioners refused to accept any such transfer. It does not follow that the treaty deliberately consigned Cuba, even temporarily, to anarchy, by which we mean the non-existence of a government regularly organized and generally obeyed. On the contrary, we pledged ourselves by the treaty to protect the lives and property of the Spaniards resident in the island, so long as it should be occupied by our forces, and to use our influence to obtain the same protection for them from the Cubans after the latter should have put in working order a constitutional system of administration. The treaty, once ratified, becomes the supreme law of the land, and the pledge given thereby it is the president's solemn duty to earry out. Neither this congress nor the next can absolve him from the duty. He must keep in Cuba a sufficient number of troops to fulfill his treaty obligations until the Cubans shall have organized an independent government which shall take upon its own shoulders the task of discharging international responsibilities.

> So far as Cuba is concerned, the convocation of the new congress in extra session would be utterly superfluous. The congress which is to expire by limitation on March 4 made an exhaustive announcement of the national polley with regard to that particular is!and when, less than a year ago, it passed the joint resolution declaring it to be our inflexible Intention to give Cuba independence. Unless the new congress wishes to retract that declaration, there is no pretext for calling it together in extra session, so far as Cuba is concerned. As for the Philippines and Porto Rice, the duties of the president of the United States will be confined during the coming ninmonths, as they were at a corresponding juncture in the history of California, to the enforcement of order and to the collection of such extensive and trustworthy information regarding the political, social and economical enditions of the Islands named as will rable the next congress to frame forms of government adapted to the state which they shall be found to have reached in the scale of civilina-

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Joseph L. Stickney, the ex-naval officer who, by Dewey's side, reported the acabattle of Manila for the New York Her-ald, is not much of an expansionist himself but as a matter of common sens now that we are in for the Philippines, he

says: "Every one familiar with the oriental races knows that the only way in which negotiations with them can be which negotiations with their can be conducted satisfactorily is to leave them no alternative. As long as there are several courses open to them they will never allow themselves to be forced, by reason merely, into making a choice. For the good of the Fuipinos, quite as much as for our own, it is necessary to make them understand that it is useless for them to try to resist us. As soon as they reach that state of mind it will be safe reach that state of mind it will be saf-to begin training them for self-govern-ment. But until then it will be as impossible to control them as it would be ab surd to try to soften the spirit of a gor

sermon on the mount.

Says the Sun: "Ocean steamship pas-senger rates will be very low this sum-mer. The White Star line has athounced a general reduction in saloen rates and the other big lines will probably meet the cut. Last season the minimum rate for first cabin passage on the best steamers was \$100. This summer the White Star line will sell saloon tickets for the Majes-tic and Teutonic for \$5, while for the Ger-manic, Britannic and Cymric the minimum saloon rate will be \$50. Last season tickets for the Cymric sold for \$50, while those for the Britannic and Germanic sold for \$75, For the -emainder of the winter season the White Star's rate from New York, up to and including the steamer saling on April 12, and from Liverpool, up to and including the steamer sailing on July 19, will be \$60 for the Ma-jestic and Teutonic, a cut of \$15 and \$50 for the other ships, a cut of \$10 for two of them. The summer season at this port begins on April 19 and ends on June 28, and at Liverpool the reason begins or July 25 and ends on Oct. 18. The White Star will not change its second cabin rate this summer, but for the remainder of the winter season the minimum rate will be \$37.50 instead of \$12.5c.

Prof. George D. Herron, instructor of sociology and economics at lowe college claims to possess a copy of a compact drawn up by American capitalists, manufacturers and contractors to conspire to embroil the United States into the war with Spain, in the hoje of profiting to the extent of millions. Prof. Herron claims to have indisputable evidence that the alleged conspirators met in one of the great cities, and made plans for subsidizing im-portant newspapers, for corrupting congressmen, for furnishing munitions to Cuban insurgents and for other purposes which would in all likelihood bring about the results which they so much desired. The expenses were borne by all. The profits were to be derived from government contracts and by stock jobbing, These profits, Prof. Herron says, amounted to \$29,000,000. He promises to make public the alleged compact, when the troubles of the United States growing out of the war with Spain are settled.

It is announced that Senator George Gray of Delaware, lately a member of the Spanish-American Peace Commission wil be appointed United States judge for the Third Judicial circuit. The date of his appointment has not yet been fixed but it will not be made until after the expiration of his present term in the sente. The Third circuit includes the state of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the vacancy was created by a recent act of congress authorizing an ad-ditional judge for that bench, owing to a gradual increase of its work. Mr. Gray is a Princeton man who graduated in law at Harvard. He is one of the ablest and one of the best members of the present

After congress adjourns President Me Kinley will probably take a vacation. For over a year he has devoted from twelv to sixteen hours a day to work, after two years' incessant work just before entering upon the presidency, and until lately has not been able to rest on Sundays, Ar ungements are now being made for ossible sea voyage along the coast of the outhern states on the dispatch boat Dor ohin. The party will consist of only the president and Mrs. McKinley and a few of their intimate friends, if he deter mines to go, in order to get complete separation for a time from official busi-

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